

PLEADS FOR CLERKS

Rev. Edward Mott in Sermon Scores Politicians.

CALLS GOVERNMENT A TRUST

Rector of Church of the Advent Declares the People Want a System Providing Subsistence for the Aged Servants of the Nation—Advocates Business Methods.

If the strong and great and influential and successful secretary, and the head of a great office department of the government, is told that a poor, unfortunate clerk has been found unfit for duty and lies helpless and decrepit on the steps of the great building, he will say: "What is that to me? I cannot look after all the 2,500 people in this great office; it would kill me." Or he will say: "Find out who it is; learn all the circumstances."

"If he is capable, if he has a decent record, if he has served sufficient space to prove his efficiency, let his family know that just as soon as he is able to resume work, he can have his place."

"Under no circumstance, except the stroke of God, shall a man or woman be deprived of daily wage and daily bread while I am head of this office."

"If it be a case of incapacity or moral unfitness, then must the relatives or friends step in and care for the man."

"The government for whom I work, and to whom I am responsible, cannot support drones or the incapable or immoral."

REV. EDWARD M. MOTT.

The rector of the Church of the Advent, Rev. Edward M. Mott, whose letter in The Washington Herald a few days ago criticizing the dismissal of clerks in the Treasury attracted wide attention, touched upon the same subject in his morning sermon on Sunday.

"The parable of Dives and Lazarus," he said, "is a parable by the Master of life of what really might have happened in the days when our Lord lived on earth and walked the streets of Jerusalem. It might happen to-day, but the poor beggar, full of sores and desiring to be fed with crumbs from the table of one of our West Side millionaires, would, it is most likely, be soon removed by the police as an undesirable citizen, taken to the house of detention and later sent to the poorhouse, if he had no relatives to take care of him, or no visible means of support."

"In fact, the influence of our religion has grown so great that a slight such as our Lord pictures would really and truly be a reflection on the morals and manners of Washington for permitting such a disgusting sight as a beggar, full of sores, affronting with his vile presence the entrance to the home of a prominent and worthy citizen."

"And yet we all see deeper than that into our Lord's meaning. He has stated with His own inimitable and matchless power the case of the dependent one, the helpless one, the uncared for one. He has stated the case of the independent one, the one able to help, the one in possession of all this world's advantages. He has stated the relationship between the two."

"He has nothing to say about the relation of labor and capital, of the capitalist and the wage-earner. He has no essay to make in political economy. He gives no reason why the rich man lives where he lives and as he lives. He gives no explanation why the poor, wretched beggar has reached his deplorable state. He only states a fact. It is the extreme fact, the ultimate instance which covers all others. And there is where religion begins."

Criticizes Political System.

After speaking of Washington's unique position among the cities of the world, its beauties, its fine home life, and the problems it has to deal with, he took up the question of governmental service, saying:

"We do not want religion and politics mixed together. We hate and despise the ways of the politicians who would force out the one employee of the government already honorably engaged to do it. In another, we hate and despise the political methods which keep drones and evil livers and dishonest and unworthy men and women in office, to the shame and contempt of the honorable and just and good. But in spite of such things, the standard, we are sure, is splendidly high."

"Where we want to see the rule which our Master has laid down in the parable of Dives and Lazarus enforced, is in the creating of dependent, helpless, pitiable paupers, to live on the bounty of our citizens, but in the creating of that system by the government which will bring some honorable and decent and fitting subsistence to the aged, gray-haired, and faithful servant of the nation, disabled in service."

"No one has higher respect for authority and office than the minister of Christ; no one can realize more keenly than he the trials and difficulties which the high official and those with him labor under, subject to a system which they did not create, and under which they must work."

"But we to them who allow personal interest, selfish motive, corrupt influences Capital and Profit Over \$1,700,000.

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ABE MARTIN.



A 3-mule pie is one you make without a kitchen cabinet. Life Bud says he'll never forget th' St. Patrick's day he wuz knocked off a stool fer eatin' with a orange spoon.

to swerve them from the path of justice.

"If the strong and great and influential and successful secretary and head of a great office department of the government is told that a poor unfortunate clerk has been found unfit for duty and lies helpless and decrepit on the steps of the great building, he will say, either: "What is that to me? I cannot look after all the 2,500 people in this great office. It would kill me; or he will say: "Find out who it is; learn all the circumstances."

"If he is capable, if he has a decent record, if he has served sufficient space to prove his efficiency, let his family know that just as soon as he is able to resume work, he can have his place. Under no circumstance, except the stroke of God, shall a man or woman be deprived of daily wage and daily bread while I am head of this office."

"If it be a case of incapacity or moral unfitness, then must the relatives or friends step in and care for the man. The government, for whom I work and to whom I am responsible, cannot support drones or the incapable or immoral."

"By the government's plain admission and recognition the issue is before us. The force of the fact that great trusts and corporations and estates have been getting immense advantages from the government in the years past, and that enormous private fortunes have been accumulated under the fostering care of the government provision, we have a great issue. In the face of a great issue put squarely before the nation that the great utilities and necessities such as coal and water power and forests are and of right ought to be the property of the people."

"Here is, fairly and squarely, a great fact, a tremendous moral issue, whose fair answer belongs to the government. Remembering that, in the last analysis, the government is a trust, the final and ultimate trust belonging to all men, and administered for the benefit of all, it is the part of business prudence to get the best results."

"It is the part of justice to give a man a living wage, and the help required in time of need. It is the part of temperance to do what is best and fair and square. It is the part of fortitude, because it is man's best strength to do the strong thing at the right time. It belongs to faith, hope, and love to care for our own, to nourish our brethren when they need our help, to care for them when they need our care."

"Because, as was proven in our national intercourse with the Chinese people, that as a people we can be not only just, but generous, and surely if we be generous to the outside world, how can we fail to love and serve our own flesh and blood?"

"To them who are responsible for the terrible inequalities that exist, and who do not right them as far as in them power to do so, I can only recall the inevitable doom which the Master of life has pronounced when He plainly declared that the difference between Dives and Lazarus here will be exactly reversed over there."

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Monday, May 30, 10:30 a. m.

There will be showers Tuesday in New York and New England, followed by fair weather Wednesday, and showers Tuesday in the Lower Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, and the northern portion of the East Gulf States, extending Tuesday night or Wednesday into the Upper Ohio Valley and the western slope of the Southern Appalachians. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Temperatures will continue comparatively low Tuesday over the Eastern portion of the country, except where showers Tuesday and Wednesday will be rising generally.

This winds along the New England coast will be strong and becoming west, on the Middle Atlantic coast moderate northerly to west, on the South Atlantic coast light to moderate northerly, except on the Florida coast.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have moderate variable winds, with unsettled weather, to the Grand Banks.

Local Temperatures.

Midnight, 64; 2 a. m., 62; 4 a. m., 60; 6 a. m., 59; 8 a. m., 58; 10 a. m., 56; 12 noon, 67; 2 p. m., 71; 4 p. m., 74; 6 p. m., 81; 8 p. m., 83; 10 p. m., 80; Maximum, 74; minimum, 59.

Relative humidity—8 a. m., 75; 8 p. m., 87. Rainfall (8 p. m. to 8 p. m.), 0.23. Hours of sunshine, 5.9. Per cent of possible sunshine, 40.

Temperature same date last year—Maximum, 86; minimum, 63.

Temperatures in Other Cities.

Temperatures in other cities, together with the amount of rain for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 p. m. yesterday, are as follows:

	Max.	Min.	Rain.
Albany, N. Y.	72	58	0.00
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Tide Table.

To-day—High tide, 1:02 a. m. and 1:23 p. m.; low tide, 7:33 a. m. and 8:55 p. m.

To-morrow—High tide—2 a. m. and 2:22 p. m.; low tide, 8:20 a. m. and 9:38 p. m.

Condition of the Water.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Harpers Ferry, W. Va., May 30.—Potomac very muddy and Shenandoah slightly cloudy.

CLERKS TAKE ISSUE

Some Oppose Contributory Retirement Plan.

MERITS WIDELY DISCUSSED

Department Corridors Are the Scenes of Many Arguments Since Petition to Establish Fund Was Started. Question of Small Salaries Surrounds the Problem Again.

The circulating of a petition in the government departments by the Civil Service Council, indorsing a contributory retirement bill, has caused clerks to take the keenest interest in the subject, which is at present uppermost in the minds of those who work for Uncle Sam.

They are asking what the bill really means; what benefits will be derived from it; who is to pay the pensions; whether it is contributory, and whether the measure is actually a just and righteous one.

Some of the clerks claim the real character and effect of the bill are quite different from the representations of its advocates. They contend that "contributory" suggests the employee is to share with the government the expense of a retirement fund.

Apparently, the fact is not generally understood that only the contributory retirement plan can possibly get through Congress.

Question of Benefit.

But such is not the case, is their grievance, contending that only the government and the older clerks will be benefited by the bill, while the clerks should bear the entire burden. That many railroads and large corporations have found it expedient and beneficial to retire their employees on a straight pension is an argument the clerks make in declaring that the government is to be the beneficiary.

Then the word "contributory" has another aspect to the inquiring clerks, who have figured that, according to the bill, the government is to be the beneficiary. That many railroads and large corporations have found it expedient and beneficial to retire their employees on a straight pension is an argument the clerks make in declaring that the government is to be the beneficiary.

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Figures Cause Reflection.

Thus to take an average case, it is shown by the table that a person now aged forty, and receiving a salary of \$100 a month will be compelled to contribute each month \$5.00, or \$78 annually.

These cold figures startle those who declare that they are hardly able to make ends meet by drawing their entire salary, and that if part of it is to be withheld, the hardship will be increased. It is generally understood that the clerks are actually getting less now, on an average, than they got fifty years ago. The cost of living has advanced enormously, and with no immediate prospect of advancement in salary, the question of withholding from the pay envelopes a certain percentage of the salary presents a new phase of the subject.

There are many clerks who are adverse to the bill, on the ground that it is compulsory instead of voluntary. They contend that the government has no right to require that an employee contribute a certain part of his salary toward a retirement fund or in any way coerce him in the matter of spending his own money.

This argument is presented mostly by those young in the service, who believe that if they can spare from living expenses a certain amount of their salaries they can get more than 3 1/2 per cent on safe investments. Some have gone so far as to seek information from life insurance companies, and state that they can do as well by investing the same amount with them for an annuity; also that they prefer life insurance.

A Matter Left Optional.

"If after this bill has gone into effect, one chooses to come to Washington and accept a position under the requirements of the bill, it is one's business," said an accountant, who holds a high position in one of the departments, "but those already appointed at a certain salary should be allowed to say whether they will accept the proposition."

There is another point that does not appear to many exactly just. Not until a clerk has been in the service six years is interest to be allowed. After that time the amount contributed will pay 3 1/2 per cent, over and over again, semi-annually. Right here is where they have already declared to the effect that the investment is not advantageous, as there are many strong savings banks that pay as high as 4 per cent, compounded semi-annually, and 5 per cent is easily obtained on excellent security.

In figuring the percentage to be withheld, the government, it is claimed, has a table of mortality, that gives it every advantage over the clerk, and makes it entirely safe against direct loss. The table that the government used is the British office's annuities' experience (select), at 34 per cent.

If the American or actuaries' table had been used, the assessments would have been about 11 per cent smaller. Aside from being safe against direct financial loss, the government will profit by the retirement, just as the railroads are profiting under the direct pension scheme. Moreover, the annuities are small, and it will be years before any one receives more than \$500, while most will receive much less.

Clerks have been reticent, but since a petition has been circulated through the departments, sanctioned by Cabinet officials, there is more freedom of expression, and discussion can be heard in every hallway and corridor.

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STRUCK BY FREIGHT TRAIN.

Herbert Crutchley Seriously Injured Near Southeast Tunnel.

With a compound fracture of the skull and little hope for recovery, Herbert Crutchley, nineteen years old, of 172 Mapleview avenue, Anacostia, lies in Casualty Hospital, after being struck by a Pennsylvania freight train.

Crutchley, who, the police say, had been drinking, was walking along the tracks at Eleventh street and Potomac avenue southeast, near the entrance to the tunnel. Whether he failed to hear the whistle or thought he could cross the tracks in time is not known.

He was struck a glancing blow by the cowcatcher and thrown some distance from the track. When members of the crew ran back after the train was stopped they found him lying unconscious. An ambulance was called and he was removed to the hospital, where at a late hour last night no hopes were entertained for his recovery. House physicians performed an operation at 8 o'clock to remove the pressure on the brain, but the result will not be known for some hours. He has not yet recovered consciousness.

While running to the scene of the accident, Martha Hunter, colored, fell over some wire in the vacant lot at K and Thirteenth streets, near the tracks, and was severely cut and bruised about the face. She was treated at the hospital and later went home.

BELCOURT GIRLS

ARE ENTERTAINED

Senior Class Furnishes a Novel Programme.

Misses Marjorie Merritt Lent, of New York; Cecile Belle Shreve, of Pennsylvania; and Mary Porter Earnshaw, of Washington, as graduates of Belcourt Seminary, Thirteenth and Girard streets, were the heroines of a charming entertainment last night when the annual class night exercises were held.

Forty-seven pretty undergraduates and their relatives and friends sat in the assembly hall of the picturesque building that is modeled after the English Belcourt manor house and gave attentive ears to an artistic programme of music, humor, and girlish oratory.

Miss Lent gave the school prophecy, a clever mixture of caricature and serious future reading. Miss Shreve told the school the delightful history of the senior class of three, and asked that they profit thereby.

Miss Earnshaw, the third of the trio that will receive a Belcourt sheepskin at the graduation exercises to-day described "One Day at School" so accurately and with such a wealth of humor that she won an ovation.

Responding to the excellent advice given by the president of the senior class, Miss Addie Rainey, of Tennessee, described what a model class the juniors will be next year.

Miss Ewing Mayfield, of Texas, played Liszt's "Dreams of Love" and Chopin's Prelude in D flat major, and Miss Vera Erwin, also of Texas, played Raff's "Prelude" and "Valse d'Amour."

By Moszkowski. Miss Eugenia Sparkman, of Florida, rendered Staub's "Sous Bois" and "In der Einsamkeit," by Poldini.

Miss Ruth Campbell, of West Virginia, and Miss Helen Harvey, of Texas, played remarkably, the former on the piano and the latter in violin solos. Miss Marjorie Lent closed the programme with a rendition of Moszkowski's "Valse Brillante," in A flat, with perfect technique and artistic expression.

CLARKSON WOMAN IS HELD

No Bail Allowed Negrass Who Confessed Poisoning.

Berillon Measurements Made While Detectives Search for Articles Taken from Barrow Home.

Following her confession to Detective Cornwell Sunday, Nannie Clarkson, the negro woman held at the House of Detention for poisoning the family of Mrs. Florence D. Barrow at 5 Dupont circle, was yesterday taken to police headquarters and measured and photographed. She was later arraigned in Police Court, where she was held without bail.

The formal hearing will take place as soon as the physician family give their consent for any of them to leave the house.

A report of the District chemist upon the coffee held at headquarters has not been made. The analysis will be a factor in the prosecution.

Mrs. Barrow will prepare for the detectives a list of the articles taken from her home. It is thought that a search of the city pawnshops will reveal some of them.

After her hearing yesterday the Clarkson woman was committed to the District jail.

TRIBUTES FOR MACAULEY.

Grave of Famous Soldier in Arlington Decorated.

No grave at Arlington yesterday was more elaborately decorated than that of Gen. Daniel Macauley, late of Indianapolis, Ind.

Gen. Lew Wallace was the first and Gen. Macauley the last commander of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, a number of whose officers reside in Washington.

The surviving officers of the regiment make it a point to come to Washington on Decoration Day to pay tribute with beautiful flowers to the memory of their chief.

Many members of the Indiana Society were seen around the grave, and after the brief services it was covered with blooming laurel, bearing the cards of Gen. Macauley's widow and son.

Among the handsome places were a double sheaf of American Bayonet roses and a large wreath from Capt. John Macauley, of Louisville, Ky., brother of the general.

Another floral piece was a spray of white roses from Mrs. Margaret Macauley Pope, of New York, sister of the dead soldier.

A large American flag was draped over the monument.

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SENIOR PLAY A HIT

Graduating Class of National Cathedral School.

TENNYSON'S "PRINCESS" GIVEN

Natural Stage Settings in Woodland Theater Add Charm to Scenes and Tableaux—Dramatic Effects Are Heightened by Dances, Colored Lights, and Enticing Music.

More than 1,000 persons, including many of Washington's ultrafashionable set, witnessed the senior play presented last night by the graduating class of National Cathedral School, in St. Hilda's woodland theater, erected beneath the great shade trees of the school lawn.

It was a complete dramatization of Tennyson's "The Princess," by Edna E. Marshall, in five acts, eleven scenes, and followed by a tableau. "The dream of the princess realized," with appropriate scenery. The repeated applause which interrupted the various scenic effects during the presentation indicated very plainly that it was by far the most beautifully appointed play given this season by a Washington school.

The stage settings were in clever harmony with the poetry and scenes of the play, the great natural background of sylvan woodland showing in marked contrast to the illumined stage, which presented a picturesque sight, crowded with numbers of fair girls who constituted the cast.

Band Music a Feature.

One of the features of the entertainment was the music by the Marine Band orchestra and the chorus of sweet girls' voices which seemed at times to come from the depths of the surrounding woods, so faint and faraway were the sounds.

The stage, which is unexcelled anywhere for an open-air performance, is erected in a hollow of the spacious lawn, the whole representing a large amphitheater, which was more a ravine because of the trees.

Several of the scenes were particularly worthy of note because of their realistic stage setting and excellent rendition.

Colored lights were thrown upon the stage from time to time, once in the scarf dance, when seven young girls, clad in dainty fairylike costumes, waved long flowing scarfs in time to the slow mystic strains of the orchestra.

The Faust dance was also well rendered, and represented a maze of intricate steps through which the well-trained dancers glided in perfect ease.

The programme itself told the beautiful story of Tennyson's lines, and nothing was spared to make the setting as realistic as the open-air professional performances which have visited Washington in the past. The opening scene of the fourth act, representing the camp of the Northern King's army, was enthusiastically received, even during the stress caused by the commencement of a slight shower, which drove many to shelter.

Knights in golden armor lounged about the tents, and in the scene following the setting representing the battle field after the conflict was strikingly effective.

"The hall of the princess," in the second act, when Aglaia, the child of Lady Psyche, little sister of Margaret Hope, was sung to sleep to the faint strains of "Sweet and Low," sung by the chorus, was also much applauded.

The eight songs in the play, set to the original music, were especially attractive, the clear, sweet voices of the girls, set to best advantage in the open air, being wafted to the ears of the audience like the echoes of the bugle notes in Tennyson's "Bugle Song," through the trees and valleys.

Much credit is due the coach and director, Miss M. Borden Henry; the musical directors, Edgar Priest and Oscar F. Comstock; and Miss Margaret M. Bogenrief, who arranged the dances, for the success of the performance. Members of "C" class acted as ushers.

Cast of the Play.

The cast follows:

Gama, monarch of the south and father of the princess, Jennie Fassett; Prince Arac, Jeanette Smith; Twiss, son of Arac, Helen Hall and Adelaide Allen; Dorothea Rich, father of the prince, Sylvia; friends of the prince, Estelle Crane and Josephine Harvey; Ida, the girlhood, head of the College of Maidens, Marjorie Kelding; Lady Blanche and Lady Psyche, ladies of the court, Margaret Hope and Margaret Moorhouse; woman poet, Leila Stout; ambassadors, Agnes Porter and Frances Brooks; officer, Allen Dutton; gold, host, Agnes Porter; hostess, Isabel Brooks; friends, Adelaide Allen, Frances Brooks, Allen Dutton, Ruth Gardner, Helen Hall, Charlotte Howe, and Isabel Wyman; guards, maidens, students, women of the plow.

Tableau—"The Dream of the Princess Realized." Vision, Vassar, Barnard, Mount Holyoke, Bryn Mawr, Smith, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Alma Mater, Wells, Graduate, Aspirants, Epilogue, Discipline, Students.

AWAIT BOARD'S VERDICT.

Officers of the Navy Department are anxiously awaiting an official report from the board of officers who are investigating the sinking of the drydock Dewey several days ago at Olongapo, P. I.

The report of the court of inquiry will probably not be completed until the dock is raised. The department has no confirmation of the press dispatches from Manila, which indicate that the manholes were closed, and that the accident was due to a conspiracy to damage the dock. If the official inquiry corroborates this assertion, it is probable that there will be a shake-up among the station employees at Olongapo, most of whom are Japanese.

It is probable that more stringent regulations for the protection of the dock will be ordered by Secretary of the Navy Meyer. This will be done no matter what the report of the investigating board recommends. Mr. Meyer appreciates the necessity of taking precautionary measures to protect the dock from injury, either through neglect, carelessness, or malice of the employees of the naval station.

Store closes today at 1 P. M.

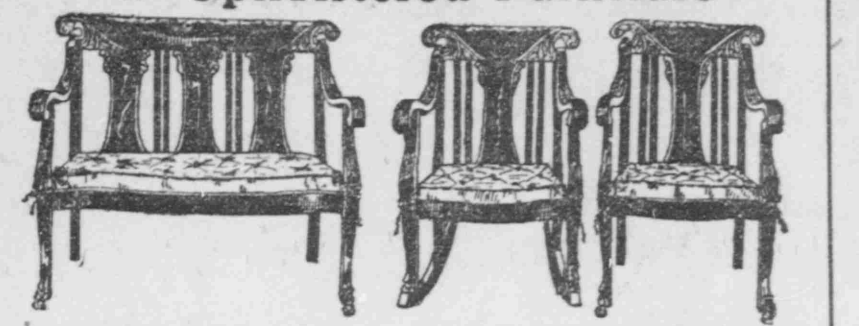
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VETERANS' PARADE

REVIEWED BY TAFT

Continued from Page One.

and Olcott. Others present were Borough President George McAney, Louis Stern, John D. Crimmins, Maj. Gen. Daniel Sickles, Maj. Gen. Julius H. Stahl, Brig. Gen. Anson G. McCook, Brig. Gen. Horace Porter, Brig. Gen. John T. Lockman, Col. John J. McCook, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, John Jacob Astor, Brig. Gen. Nicholas W. Day, and Brig. Gen. Walter Howe.

Drives to Monument.

After the reception the President and the members of the reception committee took auto and rode to the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument at Riverside drive and Eighty-ninth street, where the reviewing stand stood. The old guard, with its band playing "Hail to the Chief!" led the way on foot, while the chauffeurs did their best to throttle down the restive autos. Accompanying the President to the monument in addition to the old guard were two battalions of regulars under Lieut. Col. Phillips. Bands from Forts Schuyler and Totten helped the old guard musicians to keep things lively.

After the parade the President hurried back to his brother's house by auto, but it was